

THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[SEVENTH SERIES.]

No. 100. APRIL 1906.

XLIV.—*On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.*
By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

THIS is the twenty-seventh paper on the Histeridæ in this Magazine, and in the series, beginning in 1884, about 470 species have been described.

List of Species.

<i>Hololepta sternalis.</i>	<i>Contipus immarginatus.</i>
<i>Plaesius bengalensis.</i>	<i>Santalus</i> , gen. nov.
— <i>ruptistrius.</i>	<i>Epiglyptus</i> , gen. nov.
<i>Apobletes marginicollis</i> , <i>Lew.</i>	<i>Hister fractistrius.</i>
— <i>runensis.</i>	— <i>sodalis.</i>
<i>Liopygus punctatus.</i>	<i>Spilodiscus</i> , gen. nov.
<i>Platysoma sibiricum</i> , <i>Reitt.</i>	<i>Notolister nodicornis.</i>
<i>Contipus oblongus.</i>	

Hololepta sternalis, sp. n.

Oblonga, subconvexa, nigra, nitida; fronte haud striata; elytris striis 1-2 brevibus cum appendicibus apicalibus; prosterno antice tuberculato; tibiis anticis obtuse dentatis.

L. 11 mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong, somewhat convex, black and shining; the head rather flat on the vertex and without frontal striae, the mandibles are long, with impressions on the upper surfaces, the mentum is deeply and evenly excavated and has no carina;

the thorax is somewhat straightened near the anterior angles, not arched like most of its congeners, the marginal striæ terminate near the eyes and the margin thickens slightly at the fovea or fossette, and the fossette is farther away from the head than in any other known species of *Hololepta* or *Lioderma*. The elytra, the humeral furrow is shortened at both ends and is similar to that of *Lioderma acutipectum*, Lew.; the first and second dorsal striæ are short, basal, and well-marked, the first has a short appendage and the second has an appendage quite twice as long; the propygidium is bi-impressed apically and has punctures of varying sizes on either side; the pygidium is transverse and densely punctured except the apex, which is transversely smooth; the prosternum is triangular at the base and narrow before the coxæ, and the apex is slightly tuberculate or raised in the middle, with a tubercle on either side of its point.

This species is peculiar in the width of the space between the head and the thoracic fovea and in the form of the anterior edge of the keel. I have placed the species in *Hololepta* rather than in *Lioderma*, but only after some hesitation.

Hab. Begoro, Ashanti. One male example.

Platius bengalensis, sp. n.

Oblongus, subconvexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria interrupta, mandibulis haud conspicue convexis; pronoto stria marginali integra, laterali valida impressa, haud sinuata; elytris striis 1 integris, 2 parum abbreviata; propygidio grosse haud dense punctato; prosterno distincte bistriato, lobo punctato; mesosterno antice profunde marginato; tibiis postice distincte punctatis.

L. 12 mill.

Very similar to *P. levis*, Lew., but its outline is more oblong, owing to the thorax being more transverse and less narrowed anteriorly; the mandibles also are not so conspicuously convex, the lateral stria is not sinuous, the elytral humeral stria is not much shortened, but reaches a little beyond the basal oblique stria, the second dorsal is well defined and is nearly complete, the punctures of the propygidium are more coarse, and the posterior tibiæ are distinctly punctured. The tibiæ of *P. levis* are smooth or very finely and sparingly punctulate along the outer edge.

This is the fourth species now known with a marginal furrow in the mesosternum.

Hab. Darjiling, North Bengal.

Plusius ruptistrius, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalus, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte bistrifata, striis haud arenatis; pronoto antice bisinuato, stria marginali post caput leviter interrupta; elytris striis subhumerali interna antice, externa postice, abbreviatis, dorsalibus nullis; propygidio disco parte impunctato; prosterno haud striato; mesosterno stria late interrupta; tibiis anticis bidentatis.

L. 12 mill.

The species somewhat resembles *P. bisinuatus*, Sch., but it is more oblong and more parallel laterally. It differs also by the frontal striæ being feebly bent, not arcuate, by the thoracic lateral stria being less deep and more distinctly hamate at the anterior angle, by the marginal thoracic stria being fine anteriorly and slightly interrupted behind the head. The dorsal striæ are wholly wanting in one example, but are represented by a few punctures in another, and the smooth basal space of the propygidium encroaches on the discal area, while in *bisinuatus* there is a marginal smooth band only. Superficially *P. ruptistrius* resembles *P. levigatus*, Mars., but the latter has a mesosternal furrow.

Schmidt's specimens of *P. sinuatus* came from the Aru Islands, and I possess a series of examples from Run Island, on the northern coast of New Guinea; between these two islands the intervening land is at its narrowest.

Hab. Owarra, British New Guinea (A. S. Meek).

Apobletes marginicollis, Lew. Ann. Mus. Genova, vi. p. 633 (1888).

In 1891 (*l. c.* xii. p. 20) I wrote that this species was a variety of *A. Schaumi*, Mars.; but this was an error, owing to my having an example of *Schaumi* wrongly labelled by the author of the species.

Apobletes runensis, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, planiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte anticus depressa, stria utrinque interrupta; pronoto lateribus obscure punctato, stria antice valida interrupta; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-3 integris, 3 distincte sinuata, 4 apicali brevissima, cæteris nullis; propygidio pygidioque basi sparsim grosso-punctatis, hoc immarginato; prosterno lato, tenuissime punctulato; mesosterno lato sinuato, margine lato, stria postice paulo abbreviata; tibiis anticis minute 4-dentatis.

L. 3-3½ mill.

The above is very similar to *A. amphibius*, Mars., but it is

broader, the breadth being most marked in the mesosternum. It differs also by the frontal stria being interrupted on either side. *A. expansis*, Mars., from Ansum I., is another similar species, but it also has an entire frontal stria.

Hab. Run Island, Geelvink Bay. Many examples.

Liopygus punctatus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, nitidus, supra impunctatus; fronte stria integra, recta, leviter impressa; pronoto stria marginali antice interrupta, postice ad angulos continuata; elytris striis subhumerali integra, 1-2 dorsalibus integris, 3 in medio interrupta, 4 apicali brevissima; propygidio transversim grosse punctato; pygidio bifoveato, foveæ grosse punctatæ; mesosterno sinuato, marginato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

From the other known species of *Liopygus* this species differs by the lateral thoracic stria being rather fine and continued well round the basal angle, by the foveæ in the pygidium being conspicuously punctate, and by the fine mesosternal marginal stria.

Hab. Island of Lombok (*Fruhstorfer*).

Platysoma sibiricum, Reitter, Deutsche e. Zeitschr. xxiii. p. 214 (1879).

In the Catalogue of 1905 I followed Schmidt (Berl. e. Zeitschr. xxix. p. 326, 1885) in considering this species to be *P. deplanatum*, Gyll.; but I have now a large number of specimens, and they all agree in being more oval in outline and in having four complete dorsal striæ. It is a distinct species, and having lately been found at Sapporo, its name must be added to the faunistic list of Japan.

Contipus oblongus, sp. n.

Oblongus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; mandibulis dentatis externis et internis marginatis; fronte stria valida, recta; pronoto ciliato, stria interna flexuosa, basi ad angulos rugosa; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 dimidiata, cæteris nullis; propygidio (in medio excepto) pygidioque dense punctatis; prosterno inter coxas bistriato; mesosterno emarginato, stria integra.

L. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

This species differs by its oblong form from *C. flexuosus*, Sch., and *C. immarginatus*, Lew., the other species known with a flexuous thoracic stria, and it may be also distinguished from either of these by the mandibles being marginate inter-

nally as well as externally, and there are marginal furrows which join posteriorly, by the thorax being rugose at the basal angles, by the different dorsal striation, and by the prosternal keel being bistrate. The inner humeral stria is complete, the outer humeral basal and dimidiate.

Hab. Pieteria, Orange River Colony.

Contipus immarginatus, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; mandibulis extus marginatis, tenuiter punctulatis; fronte stria integra; pronoto ciliato, stria interna postice flexuosa; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-3 integris, 3 basi sinuata, 4-5 fere obsolete, suturali dimidiata; propygidio pygidioque sat dense punctulatis; mesosterno emarginato, stria marginali interrupta.

L. $7\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

The above is also similar to *C. flexuosus*, Sch., in the form of its lateral thoracic stria, but it is oval, while Schmidt's species is somewhat quadrate. The other differences are the interstice between the thoracic striæ behind the anterior angle is less wide, the fourth and fifth dorsal striæ are very short and apical, the sutural is fine and dimidiate, the punctuation of the pygidia is finer, and the mesosternal stria is interrupted and not continued anteriorly round the emargination. The inner humeral stria is shortened before the base, the outer is basal and scarcely reaches the middle.

Hab. Milnil, on the northern border of Somaliland (*Smith*).

SANTALUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong, parallel laterally, and somewhat convex; head retractile, labrum rather prominent and semicircular in outline, mandibles somewhat long and bidentate; antenna, scape long and bent, each joint of funiculus gradually widens from the base, club oval; thorax transverse, with the lateral inner stria distant from the margin; antennal fossettes longitudinally excavated behind the angle and not open to view from above; elytra striate; pygidium convex; tibiæ dilated, anterior 3-4-dentate. In all the known species but one (*Hister latitibius*, Mars.) the elytral striæ 1-4 are complete and the fifth much shortened anteriorly, but in *latitibius* there is also a sutural stria. The genus is established to receive *Hister mandibularis* Sch., *rupestris*, *congruens*, *tabellio*, and *latitibius*, Mars., *orientalis*, Payk., *parallelus*, Redt., and *piraticus*, Lew. Hitherto these species have been variously placed in *Hister* and *Contipus*, but grouped together they form a natural genus.

Type, *piraticus*, Lew.

EPIGLYPTUS, gen. nov.

Body more or less oblong, somewhat convex, black and opaque, sculptured above; head retractile, mandibles canaliculate; club of the antenna circular in outline, labrum transverse and carinate in the middle of the anterior half; thorax transverse; antennal fossettes open, well defined, and circular; elytra carinate; propygidium marginate laterally, carinate in the middle; prosternum, keel distinctly marginate; mesosternum widely sinuous and marginal stria complete.

I have founded this genus for the reception of *Hister costatus*, Mars.; the characters given above show how widely it differs from *Hister unicolor*, L. (the type of the genus *Hister*), with which it has hitherto been associated. Marseul apparently only knew the female of *Hister costatus*, of which he gave an excellent figure in his monograph. The male has a densely punctate thoracic disk, which in some specimens extends nearly to the lateral carina, and the anterior portion of the metasternum has two lobe-shaped depressions.

Hister fractistrius, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; stria frontali semicirculari; pronoto stria laterali interna unica integra; elytris striis conspicue crenatis, subhumerali valde impressa basi abbreviata, 1-3 integris, 4 vix abbreviata appendice arcuata, 5-6 dimidiatis; propygidio pygidioque vix dense punctatis; prosterno inter coxas bistriato; mesosterno leviter sinuato, stria marginali integra; tibiis anticis 6-7-spinosis.

L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ -6 mill.

This species was formerly assigned to *H. indicus*, Lew. (Ann. Mus. Genova, xii. p. 26, 1888), but it is larger and less convex and the dorsal striæ are more conspicuously crenulate. The note (*l. c.* p. 26) refers to this species and states that "a long series of specimens shows that the rudiment of a stria at the base of the elytra belongs to the fourth stria, not to the fifth." In several specimens the rudiment is attached to the fourth stria on one side, while on the other the stria is detached. This shows to which stria the rudiment belongs; Marseul, in relation to *H. navus* (Mon. p. 541), considered it part of the fifth stria. The species which belong to this group are *H. multidentis*, Sch., *navus* and *stercoriger*, Mars., *gentilis*, *stenocephalus*, *sinuaticollis*, *fragosus*, *indicus*, *occidentalis*, *niponicus*, *impiger*, *fractistrius*, and *sodalis*, Lew., all having the detached appendage.

Hab. Carin Cheba, Burma (*L. Fea*, 5th December, 1888). Many examples.

Hister sodalis, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria semicirculari; pronoto stria antice leviter sinuata, fovea ante scutellum distincto impressa; elytris striis 1-3 integris. 4 basi abbreviata cum rudimento arcuato, 5 dimidiata, suturali ante medium abbreviata. L. $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the forehead has a semicircular stria; mandibles somewhat long; the thorax, lateral stria slightly hamate at the base, crenulate anteriorly and sinuous behind the eyes, and there is a small antescutellar puncture; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral shortened at the base and rather wide and deep below the shoulders, dorsal striæ crenulate, 1-3 complete, 4 shortened at the base, with a bent appendage, 5 dimidiate, sutural a little longer (sometimes the fourth and fifth are joined apically); the propygidium is evenly but not so closely punctured as the pygidium; the prosternum has two fine striæ between the coxæ and the anterior lobe is markedly marginate; the mesosternum is feebly sinuous and the marginal stria complete; the anterior tibiæ are 7-8-spinose.

Closely similar to *Hister niponicus*, Lew., but the thoracic margin is less wide and there are other small differences.

Hab. Yunnan. Many examples.

SPILODISCUS, gen. nov.

Body oval, convex; head retractile; antenna, scape long and bent, funiculus with the basal joint longer than the next two together, the other joints are short and gradually enlarge towards the club; the labrum is transverse or semicircular; mandibles short, robust, immarginate and obscurely dentate; pygidium convex; mesosternum markedly emarginate; anterior tibiæ dilated, with two broad teeth; femora more or less robust.

The species to be included in this genus are all natives of the New World, viz. *Hister arcuatus*, Say (type), *sellatus* and *biplagiatus*, Lec., *Ulkei*, *lucanus*, *militarius*, and *Glov-ri*, Horn, *patagiatus*, *sarcinatus*, *tunicatus*, and *Flohri*, Lew., *sculpticauda*, *semiruber*, *oregonis*, and *elctus*, Casey, and *simplicipes*, Fall. In all the species the elytra are partly red and in *lucanus*, Horn, and *tunicatus*, Lew., there is a very small basal tooth on the anterior tibia; but this is not important, as the general form of the tibiæ is the same.

Notolister nodicornis, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum depressus, niger, nitidus, supra punctulatus, antennis pedibusque piceis; fronte anterieus depressa, haud striata; pronoto stria marginali integra; clytris striis subhumerali nulla, dorsalibus 1-3 integris, 4-5 apicali brevibus, suturali antico evanescente; propygidio pygidioque distincte punctatis; prosterno bistriato, lobo punctato; mesosterno sinuato, stria integra; tibiis anticis 7-8-spinosis.

L. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

This small species is very distinct from the others described in being flatter and finely though distinctly punctured above. The prosternal striae do not meet anteriorly and the fourth dorsal stria has a basal puncture and the fifth an elongate mark, which indicate appendages. The mesosternal stria is fine and marginal at the sinuosity only, but it is continued laterally to the posterior edge of the metasternum.

The trivial name is suggested by a prominence on the upper edge of the scape of the antenna, a character common to all the species of *Notolister*.

Hab. Cape of Amber, Madagascar.

XIV.—On new Thyrididae and Pyralidae.

By Sir GEORGE F. HAMPSON, Bart., B.A., F.Z.S., &c.

[Concluded from p. 269.]

Genus *NEOBOSTRA*, nov.

Proboscis present; palpi porrect extending about the length of head, the second joint fringed with hair above, the third downcurved; maxillary palpi filiform; antennae of male ciliated. Fore wing with vein 3 from well before angle of cell; 4, 5 stalked; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 stalked, 9 absent; 10, 11 from cell. Hind wing with vein 3 from near angle of cell; 4, 5 coincident; 6, 7 from upper angle.

Neobostra ferruginealis, sp. n.

♂. Yellow suffused with ferruginous red; wings irrorated with pink scales. Fore wing with pink antemedial line angled outwards below costa, then oblique; a black point at upper angle of cell; a very obliquely curved postmedial pink line arising on costa from near apex, the medial part of costa with series of black points on upper and under sides.